

Planar graphs
producing knotted projections
with three double points

* Cowork with Ryo Nikkuni

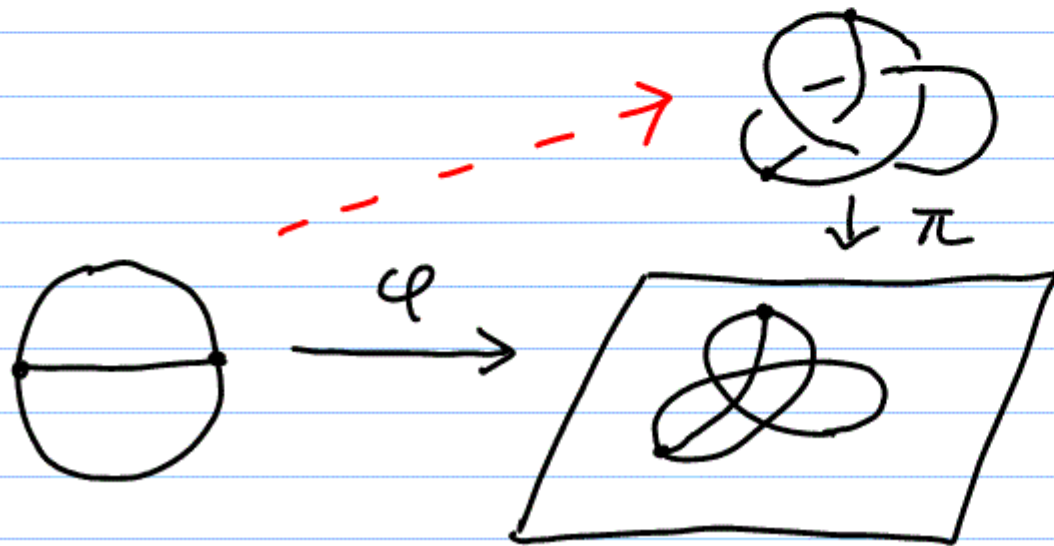
- Youngsik Huh

Hanyang Univ, 20/0.08

* G : a finite graph

$\varphi: G \rightarrow S^2$, a generic immersion (called a projection of G)

* Selecting over/under passing at each double point,
a diagram representing an embedding of G into S^3 is obtained

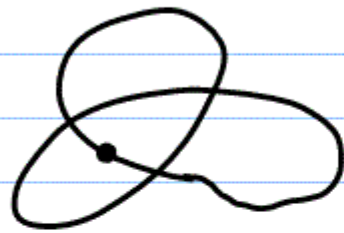


* $SE(\varphi) = \{ \text{isotopy classes of spatial embeddys of } G \text{ that are obtained from } \varphi \}$

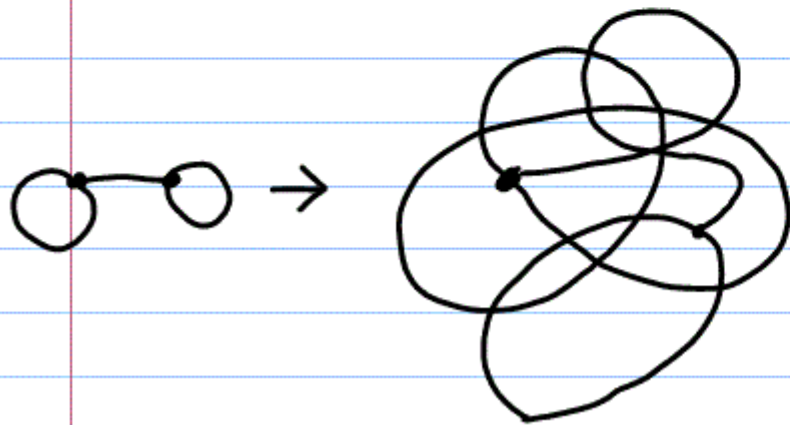
φ is knotted, if trivial embedding $\notin SE(\varphi)$.

* A planar graph is trivializable,
if it does not have any knotted projection.

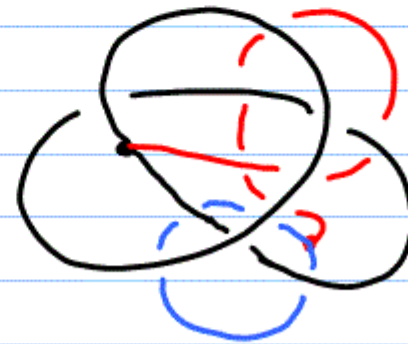
e.g.) $\bigcirc$, $\bigcirc \text{---} \bigcirc$, $\bigcirc$, $\bigcirc$ are trivializable.

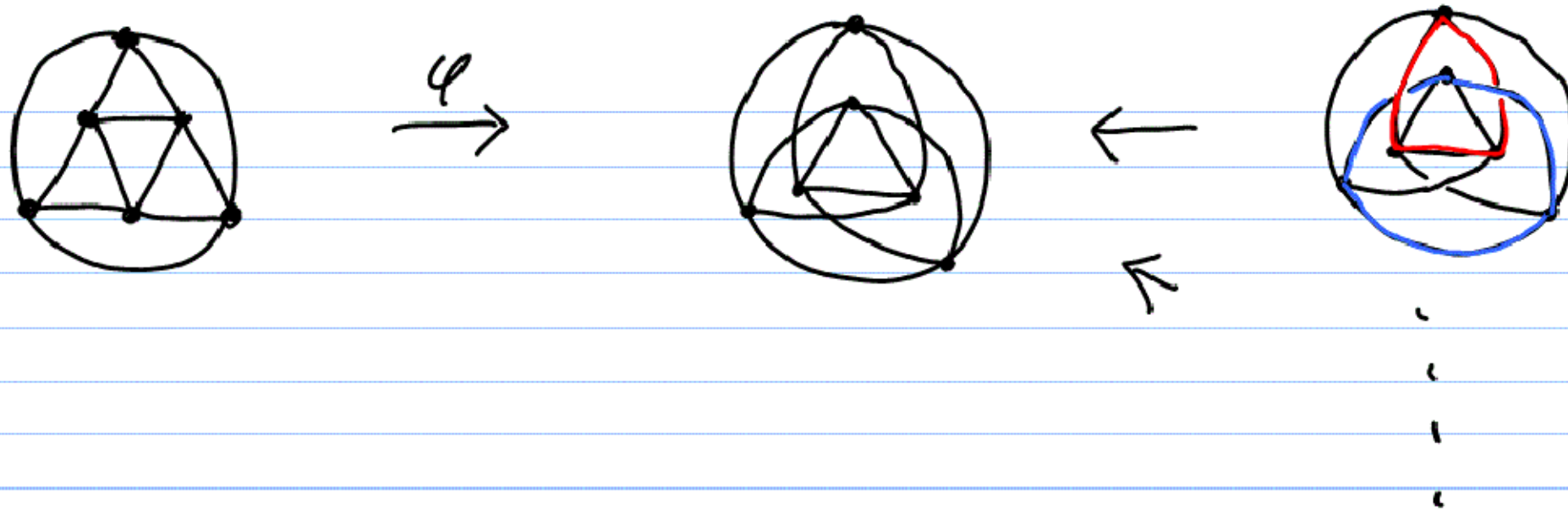


descending process
→



→





Each of 8 embeddings from φ contains a Hopf-link.

$\therefore \varphi$ is knotted.

* $\mathcal{T} = \{ \text{trivializable graphs} \}$

Note that $\mathcal{T}$ is minor-closed. [✓]

$\left(\begin{array}{l} \because H \triangleleft_{\text{minor}} G. \text{ } H \text{ has a knotted proj } \varphi. \\ \Rightarrow \text{Extending } \varphi \text{ to } G, \text{ we obtain a knotted proj of } G \end{array} \right)$

* By the Wagner conjecture (proved by [R-S]),

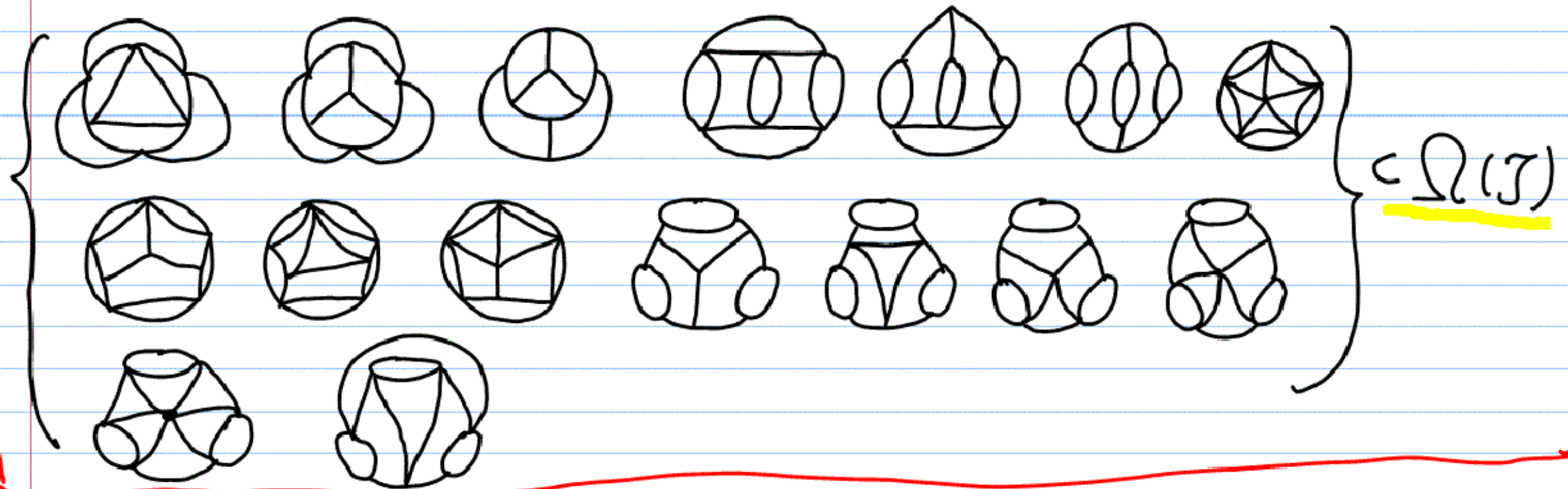
$\Omega(\mathcal{T}) = \{ G \notin \mathcal{T} \mid \text{every minor of } G \in \mathcal{T} \}$ is finite.

* We may challenge to determine $\Omega(\mathcal{T})$.

* In this talk, we are interested in $\Omega(\mathcal{T})$.

* Until now 16 elts of $\Omega(\mathcal{T})$ have been found out.

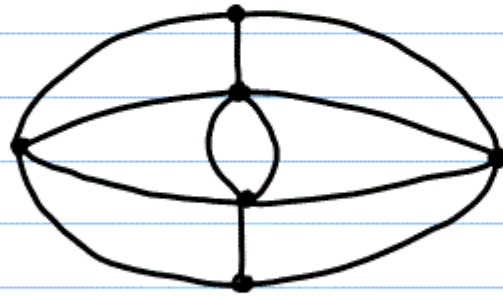
[T, S-S, T, N-O-T-T]



* Seems to be Not easy to determine $\Omega(\mathcal{T})$.

* Not easy to determine whether a specific graph is trivializable or not.

e.g.)



Is it trivializable or not?

(The answer is not known yet)

Main Results

Thm 1 [許-新田 08]

$\varphi: G \rightarrow S^2$ a knotted projection.

$\Rightarrow$ # of db pts of $\varphi \geq 3$

Motivated by Thm 1, we have proved:

Thm 2 [許-新田 10]

G : an elt of $\Omega(\mathcal{T})$ which has a knotted proj with 3 db pts

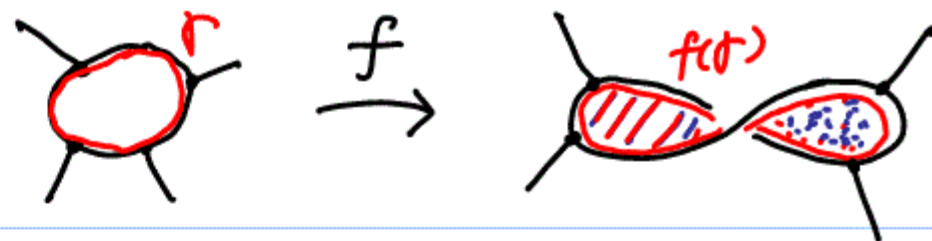
$\Rightarrow G \in \{$    $\}$

G_1

G_2

G_3

Pf of Thm 1 - Idea



Key Lemma [Wu]

$f: G \rightarrow S^3$ an embedding of a planar graph G

Then, f is trivial $\Leftrightarrow \forall$ cycle σ of G , $\exists$ a disk D_σ

s.t. $\partial D_\sigma = f(\sigma)$

$\text{Int } D_\sigma \cap f(G) = \emptyset$

Let $\varphi: G \rightarrow S^2$ be a proj with # db pts < 3 .

It's enough to show: For any embedding obtained from φ ,
the triviality condition holds.

///

Pf of Thm 2 - idea

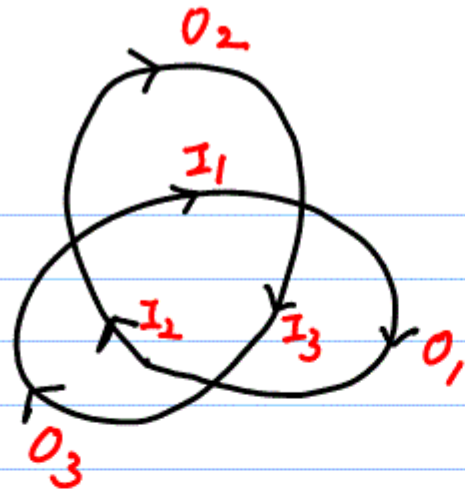
$\varphi: G \rightarrow S^2$ a knotted proj with three db pts.

Key Lemma

- ① Every embedding from φ contains a Hopf-link.
- ② $\exists$ a cycle τ of G s.t. $\varphi(\tau) =$ 

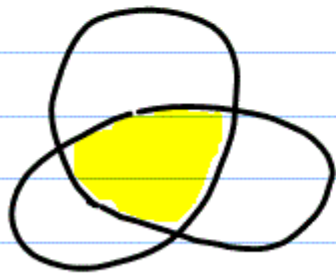
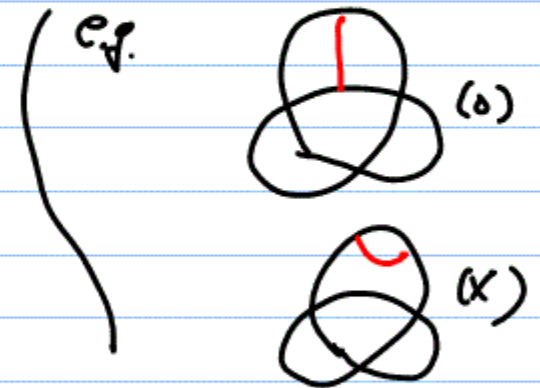
(* Lemma ① is necessary for the proof of Lemma ②)

$\varphi(\sigma) =$

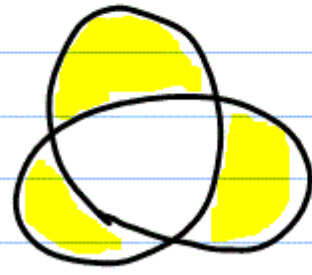


Connector := a simple subarc of $\varphi(G) - \varphi(\sigma)$
Which connects different two subarcs
Among $I_1, I_2, I_3, O_1, O_2, O_3$.

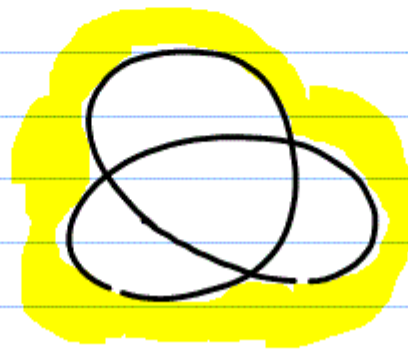
* Types of Connectors : distinguished by endpts pair
 Three types of Regions



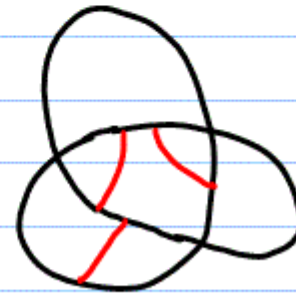
Inner Region



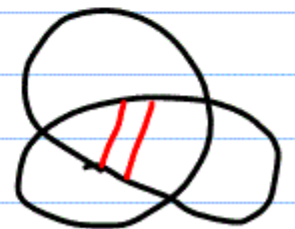
Intermediate "



Outer "



diff types

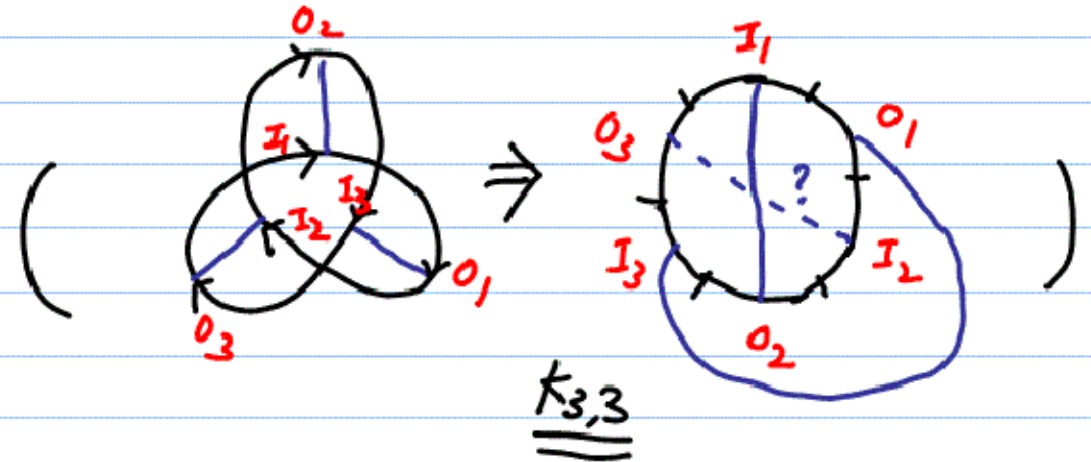


same type

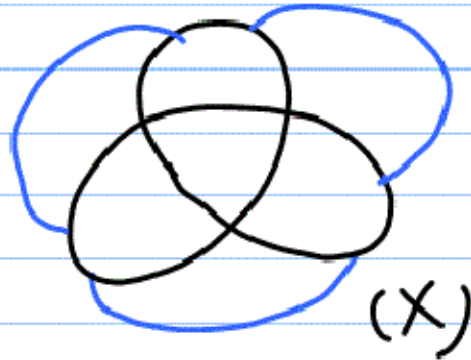
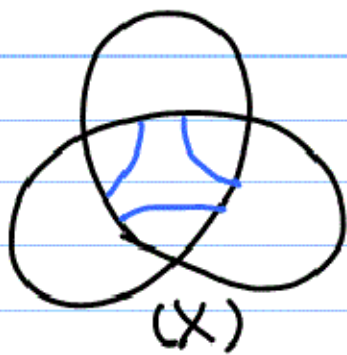
* Planarity of G derives some restrictions on connectors.

Observation

① $\exists$ at most two interm. regions
which contain connectors.



②



③ ...

④ ...

disjoint three connectors of mutually diff types
are Not allowed in Inner region.
(also Not in Outer region)

* Case Enumeration:

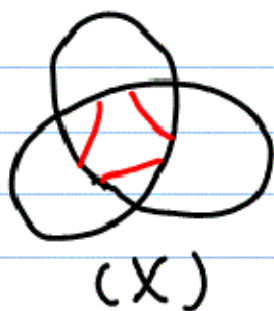
(# of types of Conns in Inn Reg, # of " in Outer Reg)

$= (3,3), (3,2), (3,1), (3,0), (2,2), (2,1), (2,0), (1,1), (1,0), (0,0)$.

(* Since $\varphi(G)$ is on S^2 , we may assume :
For any (a,b) , $a \geq b$)

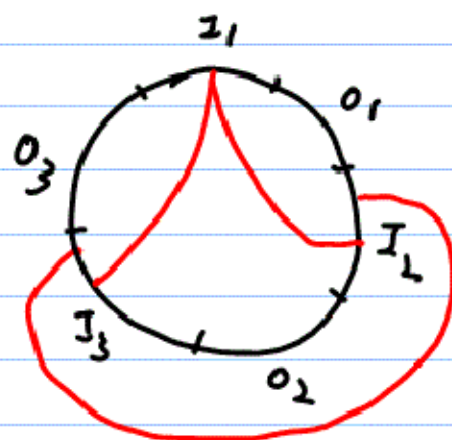
* (3,3) case:

obs②



: Three conns that are mutually disj (whose types are mutually diff) are Not allowed.

$\Rightarrow \varphi(G)$ should contain



[Separates o_2 from o_3 & o_1] $\Rightarrow (,3)$

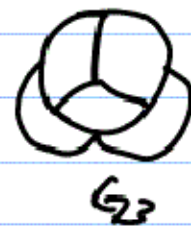
$\therefore G \supset$



or



or



Because G is minimal,

it should be one of them itself.

* The other nine cases can Not happen!

e.g.) (0,0): Inner & Outer Regions are empty

